The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 768. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 33.

By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speech of Hon. S. S. BLAIR, M. C. from this District, on the Confiscation Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the 22d day of May, 1862.

Mr. BLAIR, of Penna. Mr. Speaker, we are divided in opinion about many things connected with the war, there is one purpose, however, in which a majority of this House would seem to be nearly united, and that is that the Government of the United States shall not be curtailed in its extent of territorial jurisdiction by the surrender of one foot of its soil to the southern confederacy. The people will not tolerate a conventional separation of any portion of this Union from the rest. If this is not a part of our fixed policy, if we are not in solid earnest to this extent, not an hour should be lost before sending an embassador to Richmond to close the war. There was a time when it did appear as if —while the people were to be amused by movements leading to no decisive results— a subtle policy would, after long delay, terminate hostilities by the jugglery of a compromise. The gloomy apprehensions of such a disaster were fast seizing upon the public mind; but the recent successes of our arms, on many fields of heroic valor have lifted the burden from the heart of the nation, and set it once more on its way of promise and hope. The rebellion is to be subdued by the Army, not by concessions to treason; by the earnestness of war, not by the chicane of diplomacy.

"If we should make terms with the rebels," says the military Governor of Tennessee, "we could not be at peace with them for sixty days;" and who can doubt the correctness of his opinion who reflects that this new government which they have formed is based on principles irreconcilably conflicting with ours and hostile to the liberal sentiments of the age. It is impossible for us to be at peace with a power which takes slavery, the stone which our fathers rejected, and defiantly makes it the head of its corner.

The object of this war upon our part is to restore the authority of the Government wherever it has been displaced, to enable the people ultimately to return to State governments in the Union, and the full enjoyments of all their rightful possessions; except in so far as they may be deprived of them by the shock of war in the effort to subdue the rebellion and prevent its recurrence.

It is vain and foolish to expect or desire the original status of things as it was before the disturbances. We cannot expect the dead to rise from their bloody graves, nor homes once happy to spring up out of their ashes. For the losses of trade, of property of every kind, taken, injured, or destroyed, there will be no recompense but in the lessons of wisdom they will teach; and when we see slavery gorged with the blood of the slain, and rioting in the havoc of war, and yet, withal, if the angels shall keep their vigils around about it, so that nothing in all the conflict shall do it harm, then must we, indeed, believe that it is a divine and sacred thing.

In conducting this war, I wish to adopt the best appliances consistent with justice and humanity for annoying, injuring, and pressing the enemy, or which, as the President suggests, "will promise efficiency towards ending the struggle." "The struggle" must be ended, not for a short time, to be again renewed, but ended forever, by a victory that will not only extinguish the rebellion, but its cause and animating principle. What is the struggle to which the President refers us in his message, and which he is anxious to end by all means adapted to the purpose? Sir, it is the struggle of a "divided house," of two opposing social organisms—freedom and slavery. I have heard this rebellion called wicked and unnatural. It is intensely wicked, but it is not unnatural. It is as natural as autumnal fruits. It is as natural that this nation should feel the horrors of civil war as that the husbandman should reap in the harvest what he sowed in the seedtime. Slavery is the great primary cause. It prompted the war, sustains and supports it, and it is waged for the openly avowed purpose of its perpetuation. No amount of sophi[stry] against the truth of this pro[position] the common sense of mankin[d] by the most dexterous array of proximate and subordinate causes. The monster is too gross, bald, and palpable to be concealed by all the disguises which ingenuity can weave. History will so write it down as a plain truth. I pray that we may not have to repeat the lament of that man of world-fame, the distinguished Necker, that statesmen are so much given to look upon plain and common truths as vulgar and beneath their notice, for I believe that unless we have the courage and the resolution to meet this enemy of our peace on the square, and destroy it where it attempts to destroy us, another generation will not pass away till a new rebellion must be quelled, another debt of greater magnitude be added to the present, and the nation must again offer for sacrifice fresh hecatombs of her noble youth. We do not owe these troubles to any essential difference of sectional interests or of the character of the people. With all our diversity of soils, climates, and productions, we are truly homogeneous. The evils in which I am convinced are to be found the germs of the rebellion, would be just as manifest in Pennsylvania or Massachusetts, if slavery were there, as in Virginia or South Carolina. Wherever it is, its natural effect upon society will be the same. The power given by law in any country, in any State, by which one man is permitted to own another as property is a tremendous one, and far transcending all other rights of property, it will always be, while human nature remains as it is, a stronger lever of social and political influence than all other interests. It will command the greatest consideration and regard; I mean that regard which ignoble natures instinctively pay to power for its own sake.

This extraordinary right is in a very small number of persons. There are four hundred thousand out of thirty-two millions; but the anomalous character of their property, the continual opposition to it from the Christian world, and the dangers peculiar to it, with many other concurring causes, beget a community of feeling, of hopes, and fears among them which molds them into a compact, consolidated power, intent on acquiring the supreme control of every department of the Government, and forming such a combination as it would be impossible for any other interest to effect. Their sensitiveness under these influences, too, exposes them peculiarly to the arts of the demagogues who play upon their fears by the most unscrupulous falsehoods.—These restless and turbulent conspirators tried in vain to consolidate the slaveholding interest on the financial policy of the Government, but found in this love of power a principle of human nature better adapted to their purposes than the love of dollars. They taught them to believe—and many, I fear, who are not now rebels helped them in this—that northern men designed, through Congress, to abolish slavery in the States, and, therefore, they must have new slave States to increase their power and keep in advance of the natural progress of free institutions, or, as they said, to preserve the equilibrium. So they fought for empire in Kansas; and discomfited there, they defy the nation in arms.

So long as the poisonous tree grew on its own soil it was safe. It was only when it sent its shoots beyond its limits that we sought to prune it. That was the way we tried to treat it for three quarters of a century; now our relations to it are changed, and we are compelled to go to the root of the disorder. Wherefore do we hesitate? The slaves of the rebel States support the enemy, either by peaceful industrial labor, or as engineers on fortifications built for the slaughter of Union soldiers. It was but the other day that the gentleman from Missouri, just fresh from the field of war, gave us as the fruit of his observation that slavery was the strength of the rebellion, that the slaves were kept at work on the plantations while the owners were in the army. Shall we be so blinded by our prejudices that we will reject the co-operation of this whole race of people scattered thro' the enemy's country? When I say that whichever party in this contest secures their friendship will be invincible, I do not utter the words of enthusiasm, but the apprehensions of that calm and cautious statesman, James Madison, who, in speaking of the slaves, describes them as—

"That unhappy species of population abounding in some of the States, who, during the calm of regular government, are sunk below the level of men, but who, in the tempestuous scenes of civil violence, may emerge into the human character and give a superiority of strength to any party with which they may associate themselves."

These are words appropriately spoken to us. It will be the pivot point of success for either party when it becomes wise enough to adopt the Madisonian idea of converting chattels into men. If our enemies should, when cut off from every other hope, take advantage of our timidity, and with or without the suggestions of foreign intrigue, decree emancipation themselves, they will gather to their side the sympathies of the civilized world. The issue would be changed in an instant, and we would be presented to the nations as fighting for the restoration of slavery on the ground that it would be the void act of a usurping and unconstitutional government. Let us not treat the supposition as visionary that they will in the end adopt such a policy. They give their property to the flames in the blindness of rage and disappointment, and rest assured they would give freedom to the slave to pluck victory from despair. Give them that advantage, and we can never conquer them. Such an act of justice, irrespective of the motives which might suggest it, would give an irresistible energy to their arms.

How far may Congress proceed in this direction? Freedom for the District of Columbia has already been secured by the act of emancipation giving indemnity to loyal claimants. What we have waited for with anxiety has already passed by the noblest act in our parliamentary history, the ordinance of 1787 was, indeed, great, for it preserved freedom; this is greater, for it restores freedom. That kept slavery out; this put it out. It had as sure a lease of perpetuity here, apparently, as anywhere. For seventy years it had defied the powers of earth to subvert it; though with the unquestioned power of the Government to abolish it, we had tolerated and upheld it. We preached the gospel of liberty to the nations, and yet kept open a market stall for men at the capital. Our cheeks have burned at the mention of this glaring inconsistency; but no human arm was strong enough to remove it. There are those who look upon that act of emancipation as evidence of our national decline and the decay of our constitutional liberty; but to me, Mr. Speaker, it is the surest earnest of our perpetuity as a nation. He must be blind, indeed, who does not behold the footsteps of the Almighty in these turbulent scenes of war. We have witnessed His favor on many triumphant fields; but a clearer proof of His favor even than victory was that when He came to remove our shame and put away our ancient reproach. Fortunate and happy are we, sir, to be the humble instruments of forever ending "the struggle" in the District of Columbia.

The border slaveholding States yet in the Union have been invited by the President and by Congress to begin the work of gradual emancipation at once, with the promise of aid from the Government. I rejoice to observe that indications are already visible in Maryland of a disposition to close in with this offer. The leading journals of the State have evidently taken a stand in its favor, from which they will not probably recede; and it is to be hoped that all the border States will soon begin to feel the force of Mr. Jefferson's opinion, that every day's delay of gradual emancipation diminishes its prospects, and makes the immediate process more imperative.—"Every day's delay," said he in his letter to St. George Tucker, "lessens the time we may take for emancipation." But I cannot stay to congratulate on these happy events, when our relations to the rebellious States so boldly confront us.

In the territory of those States a new government hostile to the United States, and embracing new and hostile State governments, has been set up by traitors and usurpers. From all that territory the United States have been expelled. We have not a marshal to serve a writ, a jury to give a verdict, or a judge to pronounce a judgment. Every vestige of State and Federal authority is gone. This enemy has levied an army of great power to destroy, if possible, the whole fabric of our State and Federal Governments. So thorough is the usurpation that individuals disposed to be friendly and loyal to our flag are quite overborne, and may not even whisper their sympathies. Indeed, our laws are as powerless there as in any foreign country.

Now, sir, what are our relations to these rebellious people? They are at war with us, having an organized government in the cabinet, and an organized army in the field, and I hold that in the conduct and management of the war on our part we are compelled to act, in most respects, towards them as if they were a foreign Government of a thousand years' existence, between whom and us hostilities have broken out. So far as we would have the power to go in the adoption of measures to pursue and destroy the enemy in a war with a foreign nation, we may go to destroy the southern confederacy. If we were to suppose that France had resumed her sway in Louisiana, and had, by the consent of the inhabitants, expelled the United States, giving us a French war instead, it would be impossible to enlarge our belligerent rights beyond what we now have, and which we may lawfully assert to their full extent against our present enemy. It does not matter that we may have individual friends in that country, for when was it ever otherwise that one belligerent nation had not open or secret friends among its enemies. Neither does it in the slightest degree affect our belligerent relations that those of them actively engaged or aiding the war are at the same time traitors, who, when reduced to our subjection, are amenable to the civil authorities for the crime of treason. For, indeed, it is because, and only because, they are belligerents that they become traitors. The Constitution expressly declares that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying *war* against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort," thus teaching that traitors are men who are at war with the United States, and consequently, that the United States are at war with them. The term war is here used without qualification or restriction to indicate that it is employed in any narrower sense than it is understood in the law of nations to designate the hostile relations of two belligerent Powers. Such treasonable war may be but a local disorder, needing for its suppression no greater force than the marshal, or it may require a moderate display of military force, whereas nothing more would be necessary, nothing more would be allowable; but where treason levies a war by the organization of a new government over eight millions of people, which on the land, with an army of three hundred thousand soldiers, has shed the blood of thousands of our citizens, and by its pirate ships has vexed our commerce to the furthest oceans, who will undertake to tie our hands or set bounds upon our power to rescue the nation?

Sir, they who levy war against us must be subdued by war. If they provoke that power of the Government on a scale like this, they must accept all the calamities incident to its exertion, and everything which may be adapted to victory between two independent nations; with the further penalty that when they are once subdued we can apply to them the peace power of trial and conviction for treason; for notwithstanding they are enemies, they still owe the penalties of a broken allegiance. In such a contest, sir, the power of this Government has no limitation whatsoever, except in the magnitude of the opposing force, and in considerations of justice and humanity. Subject to this limitation, the power of the Government is commensurate with the power of the nation. It seems to me like idle disputation, this fastidiousness about power when the existence of the nation is at stake. If there were not a clause in the Constitution giving us the power to crush rebels by the confiscation of their property and the emancipation of their slaves, though there are many, I would find it inherent in the very nature of government, in the primary law of its existence, which binds it to protect every loyal citizen, and the still stronger obligation to protect and preserve the nation.—Any conception of government exempting it in the least from this duty, presents the social compact as a fraud and a cheat. Self-preservation is protection not to one citizen only, but to all the citizens, and there can be no definite limit to the power and to the individual sacrifice that may be required. Public property, armies, navies, private property, commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, everything a nation has, must it give for its life. This is the law of necessity, which springs from the condition of things brought about by these people themselves; and the error of the times is the reluctance to accept the actual situation. The rules of peace are not the rules of war. The syllogisms of past debate must be silenced by the discussions of the cannon and the bayonet.

This view of our relations does no wrong to the loyal men now subdued by the rebel government. Though not guilty of the crime, it is their misfortune, in common with loyal men in the North, to share in its consequences; for it is lamentably true that the innocent thus suffer, though it may be wisely ordered, so that besides whatever other good may come from it, it furnishes an incentive to the virtuous to resist the schemes of the vicious. The injustice of this view is only seen when it affects slavery. We blockade the ports of the South, and all alike, loyal and disloyal, North and South, feel the terrible pressure of constitutional rights to vindicate free ports? We forbid by law all intercourse between citizens of the rebellious territory and the loyal States, though that right is most sacredly guarded by the supreme law; but where are the worshipers at the altar and they who keep watch and ward around the temple of the Constitution to raise a voice of horror or sound of resistance to the sacrilegious intrusion? Who complains of injustice to loyal men or to rebels? These things do not extort a sigh, and yet for these and many other losses the Government never will indemnify one of them. They are necessary means, or, at least, "promise efficiency," for ending the struggle. If it were possible to use them only against rebels and to exempt loyal men, of course we should do it; but that is impossible.

Shall emancipation be general, with indemity to loyal claimants, or shall it reach only the slaves of rebels? Either mode is fatal to slavery, for if you free the slaves of rebels only, I believe you would take more than five-sixths of all the slaves, and effectually destroy the value of those owned by loyal men. So that the loyal slaveholder would, if he consults his interests, prefer general emancipation, with compensation, to the emancipation of slaves of rebels alone. In the next place, if you limit it to the slaves of rebels, it leaves the slave in a state of great uncertainty as to his condition, his freedom depending on the verdict of a jury whose sympathy will be with the master claimant. The least reflection will show the disadvantage at which he would be placed in such a controversy. It would be much more just to compel the claimant to prove his loyalty to get indemnity than to subject the slave to the hazards of a verdict to keep his freedom. I think if any presumption is to be drawn from the state of affairs in the rebel States, it is, that all are rebels till proved otherwise. The Government in all its departments profess to act on that presumption, and that is the plan of the bill we have passed for the District of Columbia. The slaves of loyal men, moreover, are made just as useful to the traitors as the slaves of rebels. Every dollar's worth of surplus produce they raise goes to the supply of the army, and in this respect there is no difference.

But as it is thought best by the Representatives of the slaveholding States to reject the offer of indemnity, I am content to free the slaves of rebels alone. The emancipation of the slaves of rebels is supported from the analogous belligerent right of confiscation of enemy's property. There is not a writer on international law who denies the right of a belligerent to confiscate the property of the enemy found within its own territory. With respect to debts, Judge Story observes:

"I take upon me to say that no jurist of reputation can be found who has denied the right of confiscation of enemies' debts."

We have the power, then, pending the war, to take the property of the enemy and to sunder the relation of any loyal debtor to his rebel creditor. Although the Constitution forbids any power in the land from impairing the obligation of contracts, yet you may say to the debtor, "you are absolved from the payment of the money you owe to the enemy creditor." Is the debt of service of the slave to his master to stand on higher grounds than the meritorious relation of debtor and creditor, so that we cannot say to the slave "you are absolved from further service to your rebel master?" The Constitution of the United States guards with equal care a debt due to a foreigner and a citizen. If we may, notwithstanding, confiscate the one when he is an enemy, we may the other when he becomes an enemy. If the slaveholders of Beaufort district were Englishmen, who would doubt our right, pending a war with England, to confiscate their property and emancipate their slaves? But what difference is there between such a war and the present, only that this is the more odious? One of the answers is, that the offence is treason, and we can only forfeit for life, after trial.

It is erroneous to suppose that even on trial and conviction for treason we could not extend the punishment to forfeiture of goods and chattels absolutely. Congress is empowered to declare the punishment of treason, but "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted." Whatever limitation this puts on the power of Congress to declare the forfeiture of lands as a punishment of treason after trial, it leaves the full and unlimited power to forfeit absolutely everything else. The phrase "attainder of treason" grew into use at the common law as a figure of speech, which puts the effect for the cause. The effect of a sentence of death in any felony was the attaint of the felon's blood, so that he could neither inherit lands, nor could any one inherit from him. The attaint was produced by the judgment of the court. After judgment, he was said to be attainted; that was its effect, which, being used for the cause, the phrase 'attainder of treason' was used instead of "judgment of treason." The forfeiture which at common law was worked by the attainder included lands only. It is true that the goods and chattles of the felon were forfeited, too; but that was not worked by the attainder; it was the fruit of the conviction which preceded the judgment or attainder. Lord Coke uses these words:

"By a conviction of a felon, his goods and chattels are forfeited; but by attainder, that by judgment given, his lands and tenements are forfeited and his blood corrupted, but not before."

By the common law, if a man died after conviction and before judgment or attainder though his goods were forfeited, yet neither was blood corrupted or his lands forfeited. It is clear to my mind, then, that Congress could declare the absolute forfeiture of anything but lands to follow the sentence of death; and it would not alter the matter in the least that slaves by the law of any State are deemed real estate. They are not lands and tenements at the common law.

But, sir, I am at a loss to see the bearing of this clause of the Constitution on the question, for we are not proposing to legislate against men who can be brought to trial and conviction. They are not within the grasp of the civil authorities. Civil process has been swept away by the rebels themselves. Is it not brazen impudence and assurance for men who have pulled down the pillars of Government in their States, and resolved public order into anarchy, to claim the benefits of institutions which, by their crimes, no longer exist? The framers of the Constitution never designed the folly of thus limiting the powers of the Government against treason, *flagrante bello*, and in places where the rebellion has expelled the courts of justice; it only prohibits corruption of blood and absolute forfeiture of lands beyond the life of the convicted offender. If it were otherwise, then the traitors, after being pressed to the wall, might escape to a foreign country, leaving their estates in the hands of overseers and agents to be managed for their benefit under the protection of that Government they had sought to destroy. Benjamin and Floyd, though themselves driven from the country, might send their agents to Penn'a. for their fugitive slaves, and claim that the marshall of the United States may compel any one it may be some aged father; whose first born son has been murdered by these rebels—to aid in their capture? Sir, the denial of the right of confiscation puts the Government at the mercy of traitors, robs it of the power to preserve itself, and exhibits its weakness to the scorn of men.

Another clause of the Constitution is held up as a shield for traitors, that Congress shall not pass a bill of attainder. These confiscation and emancipation measures are not bills of attainder. A bill of attainder in England was an *ex post facto* law, a private statute, enacted against offenders by name generally for treason; employed often against men who had fled, and sometimes after death, by which their blood heritable was attainted. It effected the person of the offender without a trial. So far as these bills may be regarded as bills of punishment, they are general in their provisions, apply to offenses after their passage, and do not in the least affect the persons of the rebels or their heirs through them by attaint of blood.

It is true that bills of attainder are bills of confiscation; but then all bills of confiscation are not bills of attainder. Besides these measures are something more than mere acts for the punishment of rebels. They are military measures, to weaken the enemy and suppress the rebellion in the same way that the army we provide, the blockade we enforce, the non-intercourse law we have enacted, are military measures.

It is further objected that the power in question is an executive and not a legislative one. I should be glad to see that man who believes the exclusive power to be in the President; who will stand up here and say that the President ought to exert it. Unfortunately, those who thus teach will in the same breath proclaim the total exemption of private property on land, belonging to the enemy, from all confiscation or other interference from a belligerant Power. I, too, believe, in as much as confiscation and emancipation of enemy's property and slaves within the territory of the United States is a belligerent right, universally recognized and allowed, that the President ought to be presumed to have authority to exercise it in the absence of any act of Congress withholding it. I have no doubt that, under his general powers as Commander in Chief, the President might declare non-intercourse during the war between citizens of the rebellious States and the loyal States, but that like all other powers concerning the direction of the war, they are subordinate to the power of Congress to declare war—to say how far and in what way it shall be conducted, or to end it altogether. The military authority in this country is necessarily subordinate to the laws, to the law making power, to Congress and the President. They may invite slaves into their lines, on the assurance of freedom. Congress and the President may forbid it. They may refuse or neglect to invite them Congress and the President may compel them.

The opinion of Mr Adams has been referred to as favoring the idea that the power is in the President. It is true he said in time of war, civil or foreign, "not only the President of the United States, but the commander of the Army has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves;" but it is evident that he regarded it as a power subordinate to Congress, for in the same speech he declares, with reference to slavery, that with a call to suppress an insurrection "comes a full and plenary power to this House and Senate over the whole subject. It is a war power." But the difficulty is that a doubt has been raised upon this point by the decision of the Supreme Court in Brown's case, respecting the power to confiscate property, in which it was held that a mere declaration of war does not carry with it the implied authority to the military commander to confiscate enemy's private property within the territory of the United States. It was regarded by the Supreme Court as a belligerent right; but as the pol-

(*Continued on Fourth Page.*)

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

People's State Convention.

THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our Fathors, are requested to select the number of Delegates equal to the Legislative Representation of the State, at such times and in manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of July next, at 11 o'clock on said day. to nominate candidates for the offices of AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

A. K. McCLURE,
Ch'm People's State Committee.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. SULLIVAN, }

To the People of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties.

No. 16.

As the time is approaching when the People of the county should elect delegates to the County Conventions, we deem it proper to call their attention to the importance of attending the elections for these delegates.

It is the generally received opinion that the People, at the October election, choose from among them certain persons to fill the various offices which are about to become vacant.

It is generally presumed, too, that the men elected are thus honored because of their peculiar fitness, or well-known honesty and capability, but a glance at the machinery by which candidates are placed in nomination, will, we think, convince our readers that the choice is only a partial one, and that there should be no presumption whatever of the fitness of the men selected.

When the good citizen attends the October election to vote, as he should do, and as he is in duty bound to do, we will suppose that he wishes to vote for a member of the Legislature; now there are from five to six thousand voters in this county. Can he make a choice out of these for a member of the Legislature? Not at all. Two party Conventions have placed in the field each a candidate for this office, and from these two he must choose, although the voter may consider any one of the four thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight voters not candidates, better men and more worthy than the two who are, he cannot vote for one of them. He may, it is true, put in a ticket for a third man, but as far as this goes towards selecting a good man, he might as well not vote at all. His choice, then, in effect, is limited to two candidates, both of whom may, in his opinion, be unworthy, dishonest men, utterly unfit to fill the office.

Now who placed these men in nomination? We answer, at the very most, five or six hundred persons out of the five or six thousand in the county, attended the delegate elections in the several districts, elected such delegates as suited them, and these delegates met in Convention and made the nominations for the county, and in effect said to the people, you shall vote for these two men and no others.

Of these five or six hundred men who attended the primary elections, managed and controlled them, probably one-half were corrupt party hacks or pot-house politicians, whose influence was secured by the candidate who made them the most promises, gave them most money, or bought for them most rum.

Now the remedy for this evil is for every man to attend not only the October election, but the primary election. Let all good citizens of both parties do their duty in this respect, then when they come to vote at the October election they will not be compelled to choose the least of two evils, but will have the privilege of voting for candidates any one of whom will serve faithfully the people.

And Shall Such Things Be?

"A fugitive slave, pursued by his master, ran up the steps of the Capitol with his manacles upon him. He was seized, dragged down the steps, and hurried away to the slave jail"—[Washington Correspondent of the New York Independent.

The most conspicuous spot on the American continent is the Capitol of the United States. The American citizen is accustomed to regard it with feelings something akin to veneration, for in it assemble the Representatives of a Free People to legislate in the interests of liberty, and to enact laws which shall be effectual safeguards of the person and property of every individual. To build, adorn and embellish it, Congress has voted millions of money. To defend it from the attacks of traitors has cost the nation millions more, and the lives of thousands of her dearest children.

The miserable fugitive, when fleeing from his brutal pursuer, probably thought, when he cast his eyes upon its white walls, that it was a beacon of hope to himself and the millions of his race, ground down and crushed beneath the iron heel of the oppressor. How grieviously was he mistaken! Disgraceful as it is, such a deed was enacted on the very threshhold of the building which we would feign call the "Temple of Liberty." Even now, when slavery no longer content with crushing the helpless slave, is seeking by every means in its power to crush the Nation, we still permit it, with polluted feet to enter the very Capitol, there to pounce upon and carry away in chains its miserable victim. We would naturally think that if there was any spot in the world where a man might, with some show of success, claim to own his own body and soul, this poor slave had reahced it. Who can look upon such scenes and smother his righteous indignation? We have before us the weary, panting fugitive, the loyal Union man, his limbs encased in chains, his flesh scarred and bleeding from the effects of the lash, his crime a black skin. At his heels, a cursing, ferocious pursuer, ninety-nine chances out of a hundred a traitor, who had probably ceased carrying a musket in the rebel army, only to catch his fleeing, loyal chattel; or perhaps he is a rebel spy, or has fired the assassin's bullet in Baltimore. The traitor, with impunity, seizes the loyalist and hurries him off to jail from the steps of the Capitol. "O Lord, how long."

Certainly, a Breckinridge Democrat may be Loyal.

Of those Democrats in the North, who, in 1860, voted for John C. Breckinridge for President, many are this day uncompromising Union men, and earnest supporters of the Government. Of those Democrats who now belong to the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy, and follow the lead of Vallandigham, Wood, William B. Reed, and such like, in their attacks upon the Administration, precious few are at heart anything else than Secessionists.

The *Standard* says a Democrat named Thos. Donaldson, of Kittanning, Pa., has furnished six houses free of rent, to the families of Union soldiers, and calls upon us to say whether we know of any Abolitionist who has done as much. We by no means think it impossible that Mr. Donaldson is a good Union man. Even in Sodom there was one righteous Lot; in Jericho one Rahab who concealed Israel's spies, and the very care the *Standard* takes to herald the fact, shows that it considers Mr. Donaldson an exception to the general rule stated. The exception only proves the rule.

We doubt very much whether Mr. Donaldson now calls himself a Breckinridge Democrat, whatever the *Standard* may call him. As to any Abolitionist being capable of doing the same, we reply, that we do not know of any one of those persons whom the *Standard* stigmatizes as Abolitionists, who has not given in money, and in the manner pointed out, to the full extent of his ability. If the *Standard* knows any one who has not, let it hold him up. We know many of the *Standard's Abolitionists*, who, of one, two and three sons, have given all to put down the rebellion.

Mr. Blair's Speech.

We print on the outside of this week's paper, Mr. Blair's speech. We are informed by a gentleman who was present, that it was delivered to a crowded house, and that at its close Mr. Blair was warmly congratulated.

We venture the assertion that no clearer or abler argument on this question, has been made during the present Congress. Mr. Blair does not mince matters. In his eyes, a traitor is a traitor, and should be treated as such. While some "weak-kneed" Congressmen, of whom we expected better things, voted to preserve the property and slaves of traitors in arms, and thus prolong the war, Mr. Blair is for ending it at once, by striking directly at the cause, and removing it forever.

While we are spending money at the rate of a million a day; while our fathers, brothers, sons and neighbors are being shot down by the thousands, or wasting away and dying in the hospitals, shall slavery, the great iniquity which caused all, remain untouched? Why hesitate like the quack surgeon, and poultice all around the wound, when a bold, skilful cut of the knife will effect a speedy and permanent cure, by removing the poisonous gangrene which caused it. But read the speech to be satisfied.

Daniel J. Morell, Esq.

This energetic and enterprising member of the firm of Wood, Morell & Co., of Cambria county, who are so extensively opening the mines of our county, and manufacturing iron in our town, was brought before the public as a candidate for Congress, by a correspondent of the Johnstown *Tribune*, of week before last.

In the following card, Mr. Morell patriotically declines being considered a candidate at this time, and recommends his friends to support the re-nomination of our present distinguished member, the Hon. S. S. BLAIR, for another term:

To the Editor of the Cambria Tribune:

—DEAR SIR: Some kind friend, in your issue of last week, suggested my name in connection with the nomination for Congress. I deem it but proper to state that I have no wish or expectation of becoming a candidate for that or any office of a political nature. Several gentlemen have already been named, and among them Mr. Barker and Mr. Kopelin, of this county, and Mr. Hall, of Blair, our late able and popular State Senator. Either of these gentlemen would, I believe, make a faithful and creditable representative, and in case any one of them receives the nomination of the Union Convention, he shall receive my hearty support.

But while not wishing to disparage either of these gentlemen, I cannot help thinking that our interests would be best subserved by the re-election of our present faithful, able and honest representative, Mr. S. S. Blair. Mr. Blair has served his constituency with great industry and fidelity, and now, with the accrued experience of two eventful terms in Congress, is better able to represent us than any new man of equal ability that we could send would be.

It is a well known fact that those States or districts which have first secured faithful representatives, and have managed to keep them longest in place, have been able to wield the greatest influence in Congress, and to secure legislation most favorable to their interests.

Pennsylvania has been singularly unwise or unfortunate in this respect, and has suffered terribly in her material interests, as her long years of crippled, struggling industry will attest, from sending new men, for the sake of carrying out the suicidal principle of rotation in office, to cope with the experienced Congressional veterans of New England and the Southern States. D. J. MORELL.

Johnstown, May 28, 1862.

From Gen. M'Clellan's Army.

THE GREAT VICTORY BEFORE RICHMOND.

Headquarters Gen. McClellan's Army, June 2d—2 P. M.

Two days of the battle of Richmond have been fought, on both of which occasions our troops have been victorious with a heavy loss on both sides.

The battle was opened by the enemy making an attack on Gen. Casey's division, which was encamped near Seven Pines on the turnpike leading over Bottom Bridge, and within seven miles of Richmond.

The attack was made at about 1 o'clock on Suturday afternoon, by General Hill's Division, composed of five rebel brigades, the troops being, in the most part, from Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia.

The fight here was disastrous. Gen. Casey's troops were forced to retire before superior numbers, leaving all their equipage and two batteries on the field.

Colonel Baily in endeavoring to save his battery, was killed.

Some of the troops in this division from New York and Pennsylvania, (according to a dispatch from New York there were no Pennsylvania troops in this command,) behaved very badly. Many of the officers were killed and wounded in endeavoring to rally their men.

General Heintzleman, on ascertaining the result, ordered forward a portion of the divisions of Gens. Kearney and Hooker to regain the day.

Gen. Kearney's men, on being brought into action, charged with the bayonet, driving the Rebels before them like sheep, and regaining all the lost ground; but after proceeding half a mile night came on, and the operations were brought to a close.

The Battle on Sunday.

On Sunday, as soon as it was daylight, the fight was renewed by Gen. Sumner with marked success, lasting nearly the whole day.

The rebels were driven at every point with heavy loss.

The ground gained by Gen. Sumner was about two miles.

Gen. Heintzleman on Sunday morning retook the ground lost the day before by Gen. Casey.

Our loss in the two days engagement in killed and wounded will amount to about three thousand.

A great number are missing, who will probably return, having strayed away.

All the enemy killed and most of his wounded, fell into our hands.

Owing to the nature of the ground very little artillery was used.

Both Balloons were up nearly all day yesterday.

All the troops left Richmond and marched out in the direction of the battle field.

General McClellan arrived on the battle field on Saturday evening, where he has remained ever since, directing all the movements in person.

Four separate charges with the bayonet were made during yesterday. In one instance the enemy were driven a mile during which 173 were killed by the bayonet alone.

Lieut. Washington, an aid to Gen. Joe Johnston, was taken prisoner.

The enemy's dead left on the field amounts to over 1,200,

PURSUIT OF THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

The following dispatch was received at the War department this morning:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, CAMP NEAR CORINTH, June 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following dispatch has been recived from General Pope to Major General Halleck.

It gives me pleasure to report the brilliant success of the expedition sent out on the 28th inst. under Col. Elliot, in command of the Second cavalry. After forced marches day and night; through a very difficult country, he finally succeeded in reaching the Mobile and Ohio railroad at Booneville, at 2 o,clock A. M. on the 30th.

He destroyed the track in many places both south and north of the town, blew up one culvert, and destroyed the switch and track, burned the depot and locomotives and a train of twenty six cars loaded with supplies of every kind, destroyed 10,000 stand of small arms three pieces of artillery and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition and paroled two thousand prisoners, which he could not keep with his cavalry.

The enemy, had heard of his movements and had a train of box cars and flat cars with flying artillery and five thousand infantry moving up and down the road to prevent him from catching it. The whole road was lined with rebel pickets.

Col. Elliott's command subsisted upon meat alone, such as they could find in the country through which they passed, for several days.

For daring and dispatch this expedition has been distinguished in the highest degree, and entitles Col. Elliott and his command to high distinction. Its results will be embarrassing to the enemy, and contribute greatly to their loss and demoralization.

He reports the roads full of small parties of the retreating enemy scattering in all directions.

JOHN POPE, Major Gen'l

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, May 31—Our cavalry found all the tents of the enemy standing, took hundreds of barrels of beef, seven thousand stand of arms in a large encampment on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, said to have belonged to Price and Van Dorn's forces. and deserted by them on Thursday night.

The rebels are being brought in in squads of forty to fifty.

Our cavalry found the rebels on several roads in strong force with artillery, supported by infantry. The rebels commenced moving their sick last night.

Beauregard and Bragg were at Corinth on Tuesday afternoon.

The recently published card of the army newspaper correspondents, gives the erroneous impression that Gen. Halleck had prohibited the reporter of the New York associate press here from telegiaphing anything, even when not contraband, except such items as he approves. General Halleck has never used such influence over the associate press, and only erases such items as are of a contraband nature.

From Shenandoah Valley.

THE REBEL ARMY IN RETREAT.

Jackson Encounters the Forces of Gens. Fremont and Shields.

JACKSON DEFEATED.

TEN GUNS CAPTURED.

Condition of Our Wounded at Winchester.

HAGERSTOWN, June 3.

A paroled private from Winchester arrived to day, says that Jackson and Ashby were both at Winchester on Saturday.

At one o'clock on Sunday morning, the rebel army was put in motion towards Strasburg, Ashby taking the route along the North mountain.

After daylight on Sunday morning he reports having heard firing in the direction of Middletown until he reached Martinsburg. The rebels told him that Jackson encountered the forces Fremont and Shields at Middletown, where Jackson was defeated and lost ten guns.

The same information says that Jackson had twenty one regiments of infantry and fifty two guns. All the prisoners were well treated.—The sick, wounded and disabled, as well as the surgeons and hospital stewards and nurses were paroled. Only a small portion of the prisoners were taken along with the rebel army.

They claim to have taken two thousand prisoners.

It is also rumored via Harper's Ferry that Jackson was defeated at Winchester yesterday, and was retreating towards Sucker's Ferry.

Gen. Sigel has taken command at Harper's Ferry of the army there under Gen. Banks.

TERRIBLE BATTLE ON THE CHICKAHOMINY.

SPLENDID BAYONET CHARGE.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this afternoon from the

FIELD OF BATTLE, 12 o'clock, June 1.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—We have had a desperate battle in which the corps of Summer, Heintzleman and Keys have been engaged against greatly superior numbers.—Yesterday at 1 o'clock, the enemy, taking advantage of a terrible storm which had flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right flank of that stream.

Gen. Casey's division, which was in the first line, gave way unaccountably and disunitedly. This caused a temporary confusion, during which guns and baggage were lost, but Heintzleman and Kearney most gallantly brought up their troops which checked the enemy. At the same time we succeeded by great exertions in bringing acrosss Gens. Sedgwick and Richardson's division, who drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet, covering the ground with his dead.

This morning the enemy attempted to renew the conflict, but was everywhere repulsed.

We have taken many prisoners, among whom are Gen. Pettigrew and Col. Long.

Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy must have been enormous.

With the exception of Casey's division our men behaved splendidly. Several fine bayonet charges have been made. The Excelsior made two to-day.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

A BALLOON RECONNOISANCE OF THE BATTLE FIELD.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—From dispatches from before Richmond to-day we learn that during the whole of the battle of this morning Prof. Lowe's balloon was overlooking the terrific scene from an altitude of about two thousand feet.

Telegraphic communications from the ballooon to Gen. McClellan in direct communication with the military wires was successfully maintained, Mr. Park Spring of Philadelphia, acting as operator. Every movement of the enemy was obvious and instantly reported.

This is believed to be the first time in which a balloon reconnoissance has been successfully made during a battle, and certainly it is the first time in which a telegraphic station has been established in the air to report the movement of the enemy and the progress of a battle. The advantage to Gen. M'Clellan must have been immense.

FRONT ROYAL AGAIN IN OUR POSSESSION.

BANKS' VICTORS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

A dispatch received this morning at the War Department states that a brigade of our troops preceded by four companies of the Rhode Island cavalry, under Major Nelson, entered Front Royal on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock and drove the enemy, consisting of the 8th Louisiana, four companies of the 12th Georgia, and a body of cavalry.

Our loss was eight killed, five wounded and one missing, all being of the Rhode Island cavalry.

We captured six officers and one hundred and fifty prisoners. Among the officers are Capt. Berkwithwest of the Forty eight Virginia, First Lieutenant Gemmel of the Eighth Kentucky, Lieutenant J. D. Dickson of the twelfth Georgia.

We recaptured eighteen of our troops taken by the enemy at Front Royal a week ago among whom are Major Wm. F. Collin, first Vermont cavalry; Lieutenant Durica, Fifth N. Y., cavalry and Frederick Farr, Adjutant Md., infantry.

We captured a large amount of transportation, including 2 engines and 11 railroad cars.

Our advance was so rapid that the enemy was surprised, and therefore was not able to burn the bridge across the Shenandoah.

A dispatch from the associate press reported gives the names of our killed as follows, all of the Rhode Island Cavalry. Capt. Wm. Laxmuth, Coporal John C. Babcock, Coporal D. B. Barnard, Ed. K. Barnard, Ben. Lashwere and E. B. Allen.

The loss of the enemy is not yet ascertained, but it is said to be large, as our Cavalry cut in among them in splendid tyle.

☞Gen. Butler, seized on the 12th ult., $800,000 in specie, at the office of the Consul of the Netherlands in New Orleans. It had been stolen out of the mint by the rebels and put with the Consul for safe keeping, on the surrendering of the City.

From Gen. Halleck's Army.

The Evacuation of Corinth.

The Roads Strewn with Knapsacks, Haversacks and Canteens

THE REBEL ARMY DEMORALIZED.

Two Thousand Rebel Deserters Brought In.

Corinth in Direct Telegraphic communication with Washington City.

PARTICULARS OF THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH

CORINTH, May 30.

It is well ascertained that the evacuation commenced the night before last. The enemy were retreating southwardly until the railroad bridge was burned, when they went to the Grand Junction, and from thence south by the Memphis and New Orleans road.

It is ascertained that Van Dorn has a band of Indians under him.

Col. Jackson reports finding the road for several miles strewn with knapsacks, haversacks, arms and canteens, showing great demoralization.

The woods are full of straglers, who are being brought in as fast as possible; probably from two to three hundred have been brought in, and almost the entire 13th Louisiana are now within our lines from those who have deserted and the recently captured. The U. S. telegraph line was completed here to night.

THE PARTICULARS.

GEN. HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS May 30

During all last night the moving of cars and the suppressed sound of steam whistles betokened that some movement was going on in the enemy's camp; this not being any extraordinary occurrence, it was not considered worthy of more than passing notice.

About five o'clock this morning, several explosions were distinctly heard. Immediately afterwards skirmishers were thrown out, and a general advance of the United States army commenced, when it was found that the enemy had left their western stronghold and fled.

A large amount of railroad iron was left untouched. There being some twelve or fifteen tracks of railroad running from the depot to the entrenchments, with side tracks and switches, the enemy was enabled to move off with great rapidity.

From all information that can be gleaned from the prisoners taken, it is thought that the evacuation was commenced at sun down, last night, the enemy retreating in three directions —east, west and south.

Beauregard stated to the citizens of Corinth, last night, that he intended to throw himself on both our flanks.

At this hour, Corinth is held by our army as an outpost.

Our cavalry are seeking for the enemy. The force sent from Gen. Pope's command came upon, and dispersed, the enemy, eight miles below Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, while in the act of burning the bridge at that point. Forty prisoners were captured.

The enemy's rear guard destroyed the railroad depot at Corinth and a church, and intended to destroy the entire village, but the inhabitants saved some fifty of the houses. A few bales of cotton were consumed. They also broke open many of the stores and burned the contents.

A large force of United States cavalry, under Col. Elliott, was sent out on Wednesday morning by a circuitous route to destroy the Mobile and Ohio railroad south of Corinth. Though the expedition has not yet returned, we learn from the prisoners that it was known in Corinth last night that a large bridge had been destroyed, forty miles south by a body of our cavalry.

They also state that one 20 pound Parott shell, fired from Gen. Pope's column exploded in their camps, killing eighty men and a hundred horses, and that a thirty pounder Parrott shell thrown into Corinth as an experiment by Gen. Pope, destroyed a locomotive and killed an engineer.

It is thought among military men that the destruction of the bridge south of Corinth, the uncomfortable proximity of our falling shells; and the possibility of a federal success on the Mississippi, were the cause of the evacuation.

The enemy's works were certainly of very great strength and capable of a stout resistance.

THE LATEST

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following dispatch was received this morning at the War Department.

HEAD QUARTERS,
CAMP NEAR CORINTH, May 30.
Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War.

The enemies position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong; and he cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight.

This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, wagons, tents, &c.

For miles out of the town the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his flying troops.

A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, estimated by Gen. Pope at two thousand.

Gen. Beauregard evidently distrusts his army or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized. In all their engagements for the last few days their resistance has been weak.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major G[illegible] Commanding."

☞ The Gov[illegible] ertised for the purchase [illegible] ics.

New Railroad Schedule.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 10.15 A M, runs to Huntingdon, arriving there at 1.20 P. M.
At 6.15 P M, connecting with Mail Train West

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.10 A M, on departure of Fast Mail East and Express Train West.
At 3.15 P M, comes from Huntingdon, leaving there at 1.20 P. M.
" 7.00 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

People's Union County Convention of Blair County

The People of Blair County in favor of sustaining the present National and State administrations in their patriotic efforts to maintain the integrity of the Union and to crush out this unholy rebellion, by every power of the government, are requested to select two delegates from each ward, Borough or township, in the county, to meet in County Convention at Hollidaysburg on TUESDAY 17TH DAY OF JUNE 1862 at 10 O'clock A. M. of said day, to nominate candidates for county offices, appoint Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, as well as select delegates to the Harrisburg Convention and take such other steps as may be deemed advisable for the honor and welfare of our County.

The delegate meetings to be held the Saturday previous in the Boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 O'clock P. M and in the township's between the hours of 5 and 7 Oclock P. M. CRAWFORD IRWIN, Chairman.

☞ Gone under—Mr. Hall's political boat. It always did lack ballast.

☞ Why does everybody read the *Whig?* Do you give it up? Because they have to do so to be posted.

☞ Lieut. ——— WIDENSALL, of the 52d Regiment, P. V., was wounded in the great battle near Richmond, on Sunday last.

WAKED UP THE WRONG COON.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* makes no reply to our article of last week, explaining matters in regard to Mr. Hall. He has evidently got his eyes opened, but does not as yet have manliness enough to acknowledge it.

If he lives a little longer he will still learn more.

☞ Col. S. S. WHARTON, State Senator from the District composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset, died in Huntingdon on the 1st, inst., after a few days illness of paralysis, aged about 55 years. He had one year yet to serve in the Senate.

☞ Hugh A. Caldwell being nailed to the wall by his neighbors, strives in the usual way of such men, to get out of one falsehood by telling a still greater. After all, we cannot but pity him.

We sincerely sympathize with the old *Register* in its decline. Better for it, by far, that Judge Jones had not left.

☞ We are indebted to our polite friend of the American House, for a nice bunch of his good Tomato plants. The fact is, we are indebted to the Captain for the same favor bestowed upon us annually during the last few years. We are glad that we are now clothed with high authority sufficient to do him justice for his kindness by letting all the world and the rest of mankind know that his article is the very best, and that he is one of the best of fellows.

☞ On the 31st ult. Henry Wonderly, a clerk in the Shop Yard at Altoona, whilst attempting to get on the cars when under way, by putting his hands on them to spring up, fell between them and several cars passed over him. His life is dispaired of. He has a wife and one child.

On the same day another man lost a thumb and finger, whilst unhitching cars.

A day or two before that, our friend Thomas Claubaugh got his hand smashed between the cars.

Looking Ahead.

We understand that Benj. L. Hewit, Esq., is already arranging matters to secure another nomination in 1863, for the office of District Attorney. Ben seems to like that office first-rate—there are some DOLLARS in it. He is extremely fearful that some one may get on the ticket this year who may be in favor of some poor man having a turn at that office. If only he and "old Nick" succeeds in getting Hall through this year Hall will nominate him next year.

☞ Who would be without a first-class Pianoforte, when they can obtain them for the small sum as advertised by Messrs. Grovesteen & Hale, in another column. These instruments are unsurpassed in beauty of tone, fine touch and general finish.

Letter from Dr. Hays.

We have been permitted to publish the following letter descriptive of the scenes connected with the retreat of Gen. Banks:

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., May 26, 1862.

Dear Mother: I have at last received orders to join my Regiment in General Shield's Division as we have not much to do here, the wounded being left behind and bayoneted by the rebels. We brought some few of the wounded here, but very few.

The town of Winchester was in flames in several places before Dr. Hoop and myself left. Before leaving we set fire to all our Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, in which was a large quantity of powder, which made terrible havoc. The building in which the powder was contained, was just opposite the "Union Hospital," in which we had a large number of sick and wounded, who must have perished from the fire and the knives of the men and women. They actually entered the Hospital and killed our wounded. I have it from a Surgeon and some of the convalescents who escaped. I am cognizant of the fact, that they killed one of the female nurses at the Academy Hospital, including a number of the sick. They murdered the Steward of my Hospital in the building, and captured or killed all my nurses and attendants. They also killed the Steward of the Academy Hospital. Our Medical Purveyor, Dr. Baxter, set fire to all his medical and hospital supplies, previous to leaving, which were contained in large buildings on Main street. The town was on fire in several places before we left. Dr. Hoop, of the 84th Penna. and myself had intended staying, but when the citizens commenced firing into our Hospitals we concluded to leave; that is the reason we were so far behind. At one time, whilst just in the heart of the town, when the firing from the windows became too severe, I stopped my horse and told Dr. Hoop we had better go back and remain in the Hospital. But "no," said he "go on."

Just ahead of us was the Union Hospital and Quartermaster's buildings, on fire, and the rebels charging down the street on our right, so we turned our horses into a cross street, and got into Main street. I forgot to mention (in a former letter,) that Dr. Hoop was shot in the thigh at the time my horse was shot. When we came up with the Division, I was astonished to find Gens. Banks and Williams and the whole Medical Staff, including the Medical Director, with the army, we supposing all the time they and some of our forces were still behind us, but the whole force had actually left town before we were aware of it. I have no doubt but half of the town was burned, because, the buildings of the Purveyor were in the heart of the town, and in them were a large supply of commbustibles, turpentine, liquors, &c.

Negroes, women and children, soldiers, citizens and shop-keepers from the North were all flying helter skelter. One darkey had a bed tick thrown across an old horse, and on it were himself and two children. I suppose he had lost his wife.

We lost 10,000 blouses on the road, with which the rebels clothed their ragged men. It seems almost incredible that *women* and men would enter our Hospitals and murder our wounded, but this barbarity has been well authenticated. If they would shoot *Surgeons*, they would not hesitate at the former. They knew we were surgeons from our green sashes thrown across our shoulders. Besides wounding my horse, they shot the point off my sword, which I had strapped to my belt.

Three of our Surgeons are missing. I saved nothing but the clothes I had on. I lost all my papers, including my commission. I can easily procure another. I will leave this in a few days for our Division.

Your affectionate son,
D. S. HAYS,
110th Reg't, P. V., Shield's Div.

FROM NORFOLK.

Spirited Union Demonstration.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 1.

A Union meeting held last night at Norfolk was a very spirited affair. The meeting was gotten up on short notice in consequence of the presence of Mr. Segar, but it was a complete success. Some eighteen hundred persons were present.

The projected new Union newspapers will be started this week, and more extensive Union demonstrations will shortly be made.

There was also a Union meeting at Portsmouth last night attended by 1,200 persons Patriotic speeches were made and much enthusiasm existed.

The gunboat Dragon came down James river last evening. No news of moment except the capture of a large lot of forage and subsistance stores at Sandy Point. The gunboat Southfield arrived this morning from Gen. Burnside's Department, having come through the canal. She brings no news of interest The fortifications at Pig's Point were blown up today by the Navy, together with the rebel barracks in the vicinity.

☞ Our Town Council may be a very efficient and useful body of men, but we think the labor expended in their meetings can as well be omitted until they conclude to enforce their ordinances and resolutions.

GOOD LUCK.—Some men talk about luck. Good luck is to get up at six o'clock in the morning; good luck, if you had a shilling a week, is to live on eleven pence and save a penny; good luck is to trouble your heads with your own business; and let your neighbors alone; good luck is to fulfil the commandments, and to do unto others as we wish them to do unto us. They must not only plod but persevere. Pence must be taken care of because they are the seeds of guineas. To get on in the world, they must take care of home, sweep their own door always clean, try and help other people, avoid temptations, and have faith in truth and God.—*De Laire's Lecture.*

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Loyd & Henry, produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, June 6, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,25@5,37
Extra " "	5,00@5,12
Superfine,	4,75@4,87
White wheat per bushel,	$1,16
Red " "	1,10
Rye per bushel,	50
Corn per bushel,	50
Oats per bushel,	30
Barley per bushel,	50
Potatoes per bushel,	50@55
Butter per pound,	12
Eggs per dozen,	8
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	12,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1862.

FLOUR—Extra,	5,50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27
White,	1,45
Corn,	55
Whisky,	23½@24

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Flour—State,	$3,75@4,90
Ohio,	5,20@5,40
Southern,	5,70@5,75
Corn,	57 @ 58

DIED.

At Maria Forges, May 10, 1862, DANIEL M. BICKEL, aged 31 years, 11 mos. and 12 days.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 27th ult., JOSEPH, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Cruse, aged 25 years, 5 months and 3 days. He lived beloved and died lamented

Stephen Girard's Guide.

"I have always considered advertising liberally and long to be the greatest medium of success in business, and prelude to wealth, and have made it an invariable rule, too to advertise in dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost."—STEPHEN GIRARD.

1500 FIRST-RATE JOINT SHINGLES for sale. They are in Altoona. They are worth $10 or $12 per M. Inquire of the Editor.

A LOT of sawed Hemlock Railing, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

S. ROYER HAMILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House. in the room recently occupied by Jos. Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—tf.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.
June 7—3m.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

BALLOON VIEW OF

JERUSALEM,

Covering a surface of

FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

Elegantly Lithographed

AND COLORED.

Particularly adapted to the

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, the

LECTURE-ROOM, the

STUDY, or the

LIBRARY.

ALSO,

Professor Hart's

NEW BOOK,

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

Published and for sale by

J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,

148 South 4th st., Philada., Pa.

A CHOICE COLLECTION

of the best and most interesting books for Sabbath-schools and Families that has ever been published.

We are prepared to furnish at publishers' prices any of the books of the different Societies of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and to make up *Select Libraries* of the *very best* after a careful examination of a large number from which our selections are made; thus enabling those at a distance to get good books at much less trouble and expense than if they were to send to the different cities to make their purchases.

We shall be very glad to supply Superintendents, Teachers, and all friends who are interested in the Sunday-school cause, with a new Descriptive Catalogue of some of the latest and best books published. The Catalogue will be sent free on application.

Address,

J. C. GARRIGUES & CO.,
Publishers and Booksellers,
1—33—49] 148 South 4th st., Phila., Pa.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted to me, on the Estate of John M'Guire, late of Altoona, dec'd, All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will make them known without delay to

CATHARINE M'GUIRE,
Administratrix of Jno. M'Guire, dec'd. Barrettstown, Huntingdon county, Penna.
May 31 1862, —7t

A Small Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale the place on which he resides, on Dry Run, in Juniata township, Blair county, containing 13 acres, with a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame stable, and a log spring house thereon. It is all under good fence, and all cleared except four acres. The grain in the ground will be sold with the property. A good title will be given.

ALSO—All persons are hereby notified not to trust my wife Theresa, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN ENGLE.
Juniata township, May 31—3tpd.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

$30. Employment! $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-25

A. C. MULLIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All professional business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Office at the north end of Colonade Row. March 21, 1862.

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address, (with return postage,)

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist,
May 24—2m] 831 Broadway, N. Y.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING, PARLOR,

AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,

May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
May 24—2m. New York.

ROBBERY--$10 REWARD.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, two men broke into the Public House of the subscriber, at Leamersville, in this county, and took away with them one pair ladies' cloth gaiters, one pair ladies' morrocco gaiters, one gold locket, fifty spools cotton thread, six pocket handkerchiefs, one red bordered handkerchief, one set ladies' jewelry, one set gold sleeve buttons, and some other articles. I will pay to any person or persons the sum of $10, who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the robbers. PERRY TROUT.

Leamersville, May 17, 1862—3t.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 3-1—28.

HIDES.

THE highest cash price paid for HIDES at our Tannery, by JOHN HAYS & SONS.
May 3, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will offer to public sale, on the premises

On Saturday, the 7th of June 1862

at 1 o'clock p. m. all the estate and right title and interest of Samuel R. Adams, late of Blair county, deceased, of and in a certain tract or piece of land situate in Frankstown township, Blair county, bounded by the lands of Jesse Moore, Samuel Isett and others containing

152 Acres, more or less

being the undivided half part of the same, on which are erected a

LOG HOUSE AND LOG BANK BARN

The undersigned, also, as trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to sell the other undivided one half part of said tract of land for the payment of legacies charged on the same by the will of Sarah Adams, deceased, will at the same time offer said other individed half part to public sale.

The land is good lime stone land, has a good orchard, and spring and tenant house on it. Possession will be given on confirmation of the sale.

ALSO,

An adjoining tract of mountain land surveyed on a warrant granted to Joshua Carson, containing

Six Hundred Acres, more or less

well timbered—lately owned by said S. R. Adams deceased. TERMS OF SALE—One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOSEPH FEAY,
Executor of Samuel R. Adams, dec'd and Trustee to sell the interest of Sarah Adams, deceased.
May 17, 1862.-ts.

To Mechanics.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Commissioners' Office, Blair County, up to 2 o'clock, P. M., of Friday, the 6th day of June next, for thoroughly repairing the Court House.

It is designed to paint the ceiling, doors, bench and seats, paper the walls, paint and pencil the outside, paint and sand the hall and plaster the pillars. Bids will be received for all together, or separate. For specifications, call at the Commissioners' Office, in Hollidaysburg, or write for a copy.

GEORGE L. COWEN,
GEORGE KOON,
JAS. M. KINKEAD, } Com'rs.

Attest: H. A. Caldwell, Clerk.
May 24, 1862—2t.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Louis Goldman

HAS just returned from the city with a large stock of

SPRING CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

All of which he is selling on Allegheny street, opposite the Hollidaysburg Post Office, very low for CASH, cheaper by far than any other Clothing Store in Blair county. Call and see.

Hollidaysburg, April 26.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

At our Warerooms and Manufactory,
No. 87 Bowery & 65 Chrystie St., New York.
☞ Third Avenue Cars pass our Store.

WE still continue the Wholesale and Retail Furniture Business at the old stand, No. 87 Bowery, where, with our increased facilities for manufacturing, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade, not to be obtained elsewhere. Our warerooms, No. 87 Bowery, extending two hundred and forty-two feet through to Chrystie street, and six stories in height, form the most spacious as well as the best arranged in the city; and with the increased facilities we possess, are enabled to manufacture at lower rates than any other house in the trade. We would especially invite your attention to our stock, consisting, in part, of

Rosewood, Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
In Brocatelie, Delaine and Plush,
Mahogany, Black Walnut, and Imitation Furniture, of every description,
Enameled Chamber Furniture, in setts, from $20 to $100.

Sideboards and Extension Tables constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. Fine Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Bedsteads, new patterns; also, a large assortment of Mattresses, consisting of Patent, Spring, Curled Hair, Moss, Whalebone, and Excelsior.

We would also call your attention to our Cane, Wood and Flag Seat Chairs. We shall be able at all times to supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

WALKER'S PATENT SWING CRADLES.

We are the sole agents for this city of *Tucker's New Style Patent Syring Bed,* the best as well as the cheapest of any in use. Retail price, $2 each.

7,000

have just been ordered by government for hospital use. March 14 -3m

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business,* in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

$183 LOST—$20 REWARD.

THE subscriber lost on Monday the 19th inst., on the public road between his residence near Eldorado, and David Robeson's, a package of money wrapped in a piece of newspaper, containing $183, one $20 note—balance in smaller notes. He will pay to any person finding the same and returning it to him, $20 reward. O. E. CRISSMAN.

Eldorado, May 24—3t.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

icy of its excercise hardly accords with the more modern and humane sentiments which obtain in international wars, it should not, in the absence of express law, be persumed to have a place among the agencies confided to the general war-waging authority, but being. nevertheless, a clear and unquestionable belligerent right, political in its nature, it was exclusively within the discretion of the legislative branch of the Government. That is what they thought about confiscation.

Now, sir, it is true, and cannot be denied that a general and sweeping confiscation of the private property of the enemy, and the confiscation of debts due to him, would be viewed with some aversion by nations governed by public law; and out of respect to that opinion, if for no other and weightier reason, we might well hesitate to visit, with this terrible weapon, more than the chief promoters of the rebellion, holding mercy for the thousands of their dupes. But it must be remembered that confiscation and emancipation are not identical, though the right to emancipate is supported by argument drawn from the analogy of confiscation. The property of the rebels did not cause the war. Slavery did. The confiscation of property will produce its fruits—whatever good fruits it may bear, only after the rebellion is subdued, except as it may furnish a motive to the rebels to lay down their arms; it will not add to to their cares in preserving and keeping it during the war. But emancipation of their slaves will bring you thousands of strong, acclimated men to endure the hard ships of a malarous region to which our soldiers will be subjected, and furnish you with spies innumerable throughout the country. It will distract the attention of the rebels from their fortifications and camps to their plantations, so that, while confiscation of property will be of little avail, as a military measure, to subdue the rebellion, the emancipation of slaves, by assuring them of freedom, will be the most powerful auxiliary to our arms, and give us that "superiority of strength" in the contest which Madison assures us will follow the alliance. Property is esteemed sacred by civilized nations. Confiscation takes it and puts it into the Treasury, or divides the spoil among the captors, but emancipation only severs a relation odious to the civilization of the age. So that the same public sentiment of enlightened nations which is an ingredient of public law and which might be offended by a general confiscation of property, would hail with delight the emancipation of slaves. It even now stands amazed at our backwardness to apply the remedy. Thus, whether viewed with reference to the cause of the rebellion, its suppression and the security against its return, emancipation stands on preeminently stronger grounds than confiscation, and is open to none of the strictures which have been applied to it. I think it therefore likely that the Supreme Court would, when they decided Brown's case, have held the power of the President to emancipate the slaves of enemies in the territory by a military order. But I am not sure that they would hold so now. These political questions depend very much for their solution on the hue of public opinion, from the influences of which judges are no more exempt than other men; and hence every man who is in earnest about this thing will not hesitate to remove all doubts by needful legislation.

I am not surprised to find the supreme power of Congress denied, for I have never known any measure of special interest and value to the country proposed when we have not had homilies innumerable on delegated and reserved powers. The truth is, these rebels who have so long controlled us, were ever intent on exalting the State Governments at the expense of the Federal. They were constantly trying to dwarf its proportions for good, though they always saw their way very clearly for mischief. They set the example, and it became quite the fashion. But, sir, I am surprised that any man who gave his vote to the act of July last, emancipating the slaves of rebels employed in the military service of the enemy, should deny the power of Congress to emancipate those slaves of rebels who, though not so employed, are yet aiding those who are. I have heard no distinction thus far to sustain the one and reject the other.

It has been said that emancipation can only stand on the power to make rules concerning "captures," and therefore the law will not reach beyond our camps; that only the slaves we shall capture will be free, and for all the rest our law will be but gasconade—"*vox et praeterea nihil.*" Well, sir, I do not base it upon that clause but it I did I would be satisfied if I could get a rule that would go along with the advancing columns of the Army, a rule that no general would dare to violate, giving freedom to every human soul within the lines. But the capture clause is itself only an incident of the general war power of Congress—"the power," as Judge Story terms it, "to declare war and limit its effects,'—and would have vested in Congress even if it had not been expressed in the Constitution. When Congress was authorized to declare war, and make rules for the government of the Army, I suppose it could hardly be doubted that it could regulate *captures*. "It was," the same judge remarks, "inserted, like many other superfluous clauses in the Constitution, out of excessive caution. Being therefore but an incident itself, it is erroneous to measure the power in question—the power to emancipate—by it, they being both incidental to the general powers. There is no countenance, then, given to the cry of "*brutum fulmen*" by this clause of the Constitution. When the State of Maryland confiscated the property of British subjects in that State, the Supreme Court of the United States held that the act operated upon the property, by divesting the title at once and vesting it in the State, so that the courts would afterwards assert it.

The opposition of professed Union men to any measure of emancipation surprises me, especially when their opposition is often expressed in language which, though it may have the semblance, is yet without the substance of loyalty. Why is it, now that the door is opened for the removal of slavery, that gentlemen, North and South, with the fiery ardor of zealots, close around this enemy of our peace and lock their shields into a rampart of defence, as if the monster were the very soul of the Republic? It cannot be that they expect it to be eternal. It cannot be that they expect these four millions to go on swelling their numbers at the rate of thirty per cent. every decade, and at the same time the chances of a peaceful and happy termination of their thraldom will increase. They seem to suppose, if the boon of liberty is granted, that in the wild licentiousness of freedom, they will bring destruction upon themselves and upon the white race. What an awful warning does this self-same reason address to the men of this generation. Why, sir, it confesses the dreadful danger of withholding from human beings, formed by the Creator for social existence, the natural rights of the human family. No art can disguise the truth from the sight of plain men, that regulated liberty is the birth-right of every human being, and any State that persistently usurps the right to convert him into a chattel, risks its existence upon a volcano, which will assuredly burst forth and cover it with destruction. It was this consideration which filled the prophetic vision of Jefferson with the horrible pictures of future calamity to his country, and I cannot conceive how any patriot can look upon the prospects of society so organized without sadness, without alarm. I do not believe that such a man, impressed with the truth which reason teaches, and which revelation with stern simplicity declares, that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth," can look forward with pleasant hopes for the welfare of his people. Thick clouds and darkness must cover the prospect.

I entertain none of the fears, professed by some, for the evil consequences of the substitution of free labor for slave labor. We are pointed to the calamities of St. Domingo, which followed emancipation, and are warned against the supposed effects of the change in that island. Sir, how came the calamity of St. Domingo? What cause moved the blacks to deeds of cruelty?—Was it the licentiousness of liberty? No, sir; it was the cruelty and perfidy of white men. In the first place, the free mulattoes were encouraged by the events of the French Revolution to ask such rights and privileges as they, the owners of one-third the property of the island, were entitled to. The Assembly granted their prayer. They did not raise a hand till the whites of the island, or a portion of them, rebelled against the decree of the Assembly, and endeavored to carry their point by the bloody destruction of the enfranchised. It was then, sir, as in all wars, and as in our war, the actual issue of the incipient struggle was shifted, and the slaves were drawn into its vortex. They achieved their freedom. Peace and prosperity, under the genius of Toussaint, returned to bless the land.—Then, sir, who shed the blood which is held up to frighten us, and why was it shed? It was not liberty, but the savage conspiracy to restore half a million of people to slavery. The expedition of Leclerc, with six thousand men, came in the hallowed name of liberty, with the salutations of Napoleon. It read thus:

"Government sends you the captain general, Leclerc. He takes with him a large force to protect you against your enemies and those of the Republic. Should any one say to you these forces are designed to rob you of your freedom, reply the Republic has given us our freedom, the Republic will never suffer us to be deprived of it. Rally around your captain-general."

Well, sir, what was the result? The submission of Toussaint was obtained, and the captain general surrounded himself with those who were secretly conspiring to restore slavery, just as some people would like to bring to place of influence the conspirators against our liberty. They began like Floyd, quietly to disarm the people, including the blacks; and that accomplished, like our conspirators, they tore off the mask and proclaimed *slavery or extermination*. Then it was, and not till then, that the scenes of carnage ensued, against which we are warned; and, sir, the blood that was then shed in the heroic struggle of the blacks to preserve their rights, let no man charge to freedom, but to the attempt of fifty thousand white men to enslave five hundred thousand blacks. Let rather the blood and the flames of that horrid struggle impress the duty of peaceful emancipation.

If, when we shall have destroyed the rebellion and removed forever its cause by emancipation, the effort should be made to re-enslave them, the instruction of St. Domingan experience will be of priceless value. I would, Mr. Speaker, that I could bring before you the manner in which emancipation was effected in the British West Indies, to show the quiet and peaceful transformation of eight hundred thousand slaves from the gloom of slavery to the enjoyment of absolute freedom in a moment of time. I would like to tell of the joy, the gratitude, and the devout thanksgivings to Almighty God with which these people accepted their freedom at the hands of Parliament, and of the most perfect order and the steady, though, from various adverse collateral causes, slow progress of these islands in the march of civilization and material prosperity; but time fails. I will simply observe that the whole history of these islands, from their emancipation to this day, should strengthen our faith and inspire us with hope.

There is another appeal designed to frigten the North, and warns us that the liberation, whether sudden or gradual, of these slaves, will result in their emigration to the northern States. Sir, it is in the presence of this low argument that patriotism quails, and hesitates to strike the very heart of the rebellion. The prejudice of race lies at the bottom of all our difficulty. We cannot get an effectual confiscation of property, lest it might concede the power to emancipate the slaves of rebels, and we must not do that out of fear lest the black population of the north may be increased; and so, after all, it it but this prejudice that is the battery of our adversaries, masked behind the brush-work of legal quillets. This appeal, however strongly urged, is without the slightest sanction of reason. Why should it be expected? It would either be a *voluntary* or involuntary emigration. Why should it be voluntary? The slightest knowledge of human nature rebukes the phantasm. These people are just as warmly attached to the land of their birth as their masters; indeed, it is an accepted opinion among those most observant of the negro character, that his attachments are more local than those of other races. In their native country they are not nomadic, and so fixed is this peculiarity of disposition, that even the superstitions of early slaves conected the place of the blessed with their native place in Africa. But, sir, if this were even otherwise, I say that no man ever yet fled from bondage in the South who would not have returned had he been assured of freedom. He will not exchange a genial climate, adapted to his constitution, where winter hardly chills the heat of summer for a northern zone, where frost holds sway eight months of the twelve.

Why, sir, there are slaves over here in Virginia who after being carried away by their rebel masters to the South, have escaped and returned to their old localities, and though the country is almost deserted, prefer to stay there and serve for hire, so long as they can remain free; but if the rebels should regain the country, or, if by any means, their liberty would be in danger, they declare their purpose to flee to the north. Some have gone North—the ninety-three that disturbed so much my colleague, (Mr. BIDDLE)—simply because they had nowhere else to go. If they had freedom secured they would go back. If this prejudice prevails and slavery is preserved it will swarm the North with these people. The slaves are now all expecting to be free; they have begun to taste liberty. Disappoint them, dash the cup from their lips, and you increase their discontent with their condition so that where you have had one runaway before, you will have a hundred.

But the best answer to this argument is past experience. There are more free negroes in the slave States than in the free States. In 1850 there were two hundred and thirty-eight thousand in the former, and one hundred and ninety-six thousand in the latter. Why did they not come to us, for the census of 1860 shows they remained and counted two hundred and sixty thousand. There are more free negroes in the slave State of Maryland than in Pennsylvania—eighty-four thousand in the former, and fifty-six thousand in the latter. Virginia has fifty-eight thousand. If this tendency of negro emigration northward is true, how happens it that in the two States south of Pennsylvania there are nearly three times more than with us? Simply because they prefer to live there. The truth is, as my colleague (Mr. Davis) well said, if the South were free, the emigration of the blacks would be from north thitherward. But will there be forcible emigration? What motive would there be for that? Would they try so stupid a thing as to force out of their country a whole race of productive laborers, the source of so much of their wealth? No, sir; the labor of these people, vastly increased by freedom, would be indispensable.

Will two hundred and ninety thousand whites in South Carolina drive out four hundred and ten thousand laborers? You can count on the selfishness of mankind against that folly. Why we remember a short time since, while we sat here, a convention of slaveholders sat in Baltimore with a view to expatriate her eighty thousand free negroes, but the enlightened Christian sentiments of the State condemned it, and the convention concluded that these people could not be spared from their industrial pursuits. Will she think otherwise if she should happen to liberate her eighty thousand slaves? What a sight to behold, indeed, in a State so sensible as to cherish the motto on her shield: "*Crescite et multiplicamini!*"—"Increase and multiply." The same project was set on foot in Tennessee, but the noble sentiments of Judge Catron's letter found a response from every manly bosom in the State, and it met the same fate as in Maryland. No, sir they would not do this folly if they could, and could not if they would. The Constitution, restored in all its power, would forbid it, and would protect the emancipated.

Mr. Speaker, it is natural that men should feel some disquietude of mind in the presence of these grave questions. Difficulties and doubts will always appear to attend great changes either in public or private matters. When we cannot see the precise direction of events unless we are guided by fixed principles of action, we are apt to take advice from our fears or our selfishness, and not only magnify actual dangers but create new ones. Let us not fret about the future, when the duties of the present press upon us. I admit, sir, if a man looks on this question only as it may range itself with the wicked and brutal elements of human character, and judge of results to be produced by such forces alone, that there would be cause of apprehension; but we must not forget the great counter force of christianity and the constantly increasing influence which it exerts in shaping events. The statesman who ignores or forgets the quickness with which human life adapts itself to new conditions, and the force of the Christian religion as an actual power in the world, controlling and directing the habits and modes of thought and feeling of men, is not fitted entirely for the grave responsibilities of these times.

Let us not deceive ourselves about the near return of peace. When our victorious army shall enter Richmond, it will only be a resting-place for its weary legions. No peace will Halleck win at Corinth. We have been promised it as the reward of each victory in turn, but yet it is afar off. Surely we have dealt gently with our enemies. We have held back these powerful engines of military policy in the hope that the enemies of the nation would return to reason and repentance. The olive branch has been held out now for more than twelvemonth. The distinguished Secretary of the State promised the world a year ago in January, that posterity should be amazed at our magnanimity. I think that at least ten generations to come will believe that the pledge has been redeemed. Perhaps they will not call it magnanimity. At all events, it is time for us to try what virtue there is in downright earnestness of purpose. I have not a fear of its results, either upon the war or upon the welfare of the people, South or North. I believe that even this generation will realize the blessings which will flow from such a policy. It will teach the world two things better than they have ever been taught before: the unity of this nation and the unity of the human family When peace shall come again, she will not tarry with us as a wayfarer but will dwell with us. The nation, with all cause of fraternal strife banished, will be fitted with a better life; wherever its flag shall float it will command the respect and the honor and the love of men.

DARLING'S

LIVER REGULATOR,

AND

LIFE BITTERS.

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured.'

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LINER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Teflow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L. S. DARLING,
120 Nassau St, New York.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.

Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

D. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY.

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR

PRESERVING THE TEETH,

Purifying the Breath and Mouth AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Contents,

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.

Dr. HURD'S Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.

Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.

Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the teeth.

TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (L. D.)

Price ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ Full direction for use is on each article.

The following articles we can send seperately, by mail, viz.:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, post-paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster (large size). for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY SEVEN CENTS.

Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's Mouth wash, tooth powder, and toothache drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical stores: If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, one dollar, which contains them.

Now,

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectation with his mouth wash and tooth powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall fell obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth.—Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person haivng

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's toothache drops cure toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plaster, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the mouth wash, to be sen by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies.—*Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide as its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remitances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to J. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 1—20.

Friends & Relatives

OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients n every disorder are affixed to each box. 1—25

TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite [illegible] Hotel.

Hollidaysburg